THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 30. SATURDAY, *MARCH* 2, 1816. No. 29.

PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL,
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette is published every Saturday Morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For 3 insertions, one dollar per square.

Every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per do.

By the year, 10 dollars per do.

Those customers are requested to mark the number of insertions on their Advertisements.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.

SHIRAS & DOBBIN,

Have FOR SALE, at their WAREHOUSE, at the Point,

Juniata Bar and Roll'd IRON

HOWLEY & BUTLER'S CAST STEEL

AXES, AXES, CHAINS, &c.

Cut and Wrought NAILS,

New Orleans and Country SUGAR,

GLASSES, COTTON, FEATHERS,

WINDOW GLASS, and an assortment of

GREEN GLASS HOLLOW WARE.

Pittsburgh, *July* 15, 1815. tfq

WILLIAMS'S

Wholesale and Retail

STORE,

MARKET BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS.

The following GROCERIES, just received, and offered wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms, viz:—

Best green Coffee — Pepper
Common do. — Allum
Young Hyson Tea — Copperas
Nutmegs — Madder
Cloves — Indigo, Bengal & Spanish
Cinnamon — Rosin Soap
Allspice

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1816.

Eli. Avery & J. S. Stevenson,

SUCCESSORS of *Avery & Van Zandt*, have entered into partnership, in the DRUG and PAINT BUSINESS, under the firm of AVERY & STEVENSON; and have removed to the brick house corner of Wood and Second streets, near their former stand, where they will keep an extensive supply of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

DYE WOODS & SHOP FURNITURE,

Surgeons Instruments,

Paints and Oils, Window Glass,

Patent Medicines,

AND

White Lead.

Of this article, a regular supply of Stevenson's manufacture, will always be kept and sold at the manufacturer's prices.

Avery & Stevenson, pledge themselves to furnish all articles ordered of them, of prime quality, and at Philadelphia prices, with the necessary expences

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1816.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided third part of YOUGH PAPER MILL, with 300 Acres of Wood land, near Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The Mill has two Vatts and Engines, and all in complete order. The cretonnes Mill is so well known, that it is not thought necessary to say any thing on that subject. This property will be sold low for good payments. Any person wishing to purchase will have a good bargain by applying to the subscriber at the Mill.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

January 15, 1816. 2m

William's

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE,

MARKET BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS.

Ten Packages of assorted

Dry Goods,

Just received from PHILADELPHIA, of the latest importations, which are offered at *wholesale and retail*, at the smallest advance.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of TEAS and GROCERIES of the first quality.

ON HAND,

25 Crates assorted QUEENSWARE,

50 Barrels NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

E. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1816.

For Sale or Rent,

THE subscriber offers for Sale his STOCK OF GOODS now on hand, on reasonable terms, for part Cash, the balance a credit to the purchaser. He also proposes Renting a STORE ROOM, WAREHOUSE, & BLACKSMITH SHOP, together with Two Sets of Tools in the Shop.

Any person purchasing the Goods will have the opportunity of renting the above property. The situation for a Store is equal, if not superior to any in the place, the Warehouse large and convenient, and the only one in the place now in use. For terms apply to

JOHN M'LURE

Wheeling, February 15, 1816.

N. B. All those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Seventy-five Cents Cash,

WILL BE GIVEN FOR GOOD

Merchantable FLAXSEED,

By applying to

GILLAND & CO.

Corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

Dr. *In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January, until the 31st day of December, A. D. 1815, both days inclusive.* **Cr.**

	Dolls.	Cts
FOR Balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1815,	5232	40¾
Amount paid by the Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh for the Years 1814 and 1815,	2557	94
Amount paid by the several Collectors of Pitt, for 1814, '15,	1354	99
Do. by do. do. of Plumb, for 1814, '15,	280	73
Do. by do. do. of Versailles, for 1814, 15,	228	63
Do. by do. do. of Elizabeth, for 1814, '15,	1019	00
Do. by do. do. of Mifflin, for 1814, '15,	647	67
Do. by do. do. of St. Clair, for 1814, '15,	909	58¾
Do. by do. do. of Robinson, for 1814, '15,	395	00
Do. by do. do. of Fayette, for 1814, '15,	388	74
Do. by do. do, of Moon, for 1811, '13, '14, '15	689	31½
Do. by the Collector of Ohio, for 1815,	60	00
Do. by the several Collectors of Ross, for 1813, '15,	280	00
Do. by do. do. of Pine, for 1810, '14, '15,	265	54
Do. by do. do. of Deer, for 1813, '14, '15,	93	17½
Do. by do. do. of Indiana, for 1814, '15,	229	11½
Do. by H. G. Pies, for Rent of a Room in the Court-House,	23	00
Do. by William Woods, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, for Monies received by him, for Verdicts in the Courts of Common Pleas of said County, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1814, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1815, inclusive,	52	00
	14707	11

	Dolls.	Cts
PAID sundry persons for repairs to Court-House, Jail, &c.	1506	07¼
Mary Mercer, for Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	164	14
For cloathing and blankets for prisoners,	73	12½
George M'Gunnegle, for smith work for the Jail, &c.	156	95
Sundry Printers, for printing blanks, advertisements, &c.	94	75
James Kerwin, for 83 days service as County Commissioner, for the years 1814, '15,	166	00
John Irwin, for 110 days service as do.	220	00
Robert Magee, for 53 do. do. do.	106	00
Robert Hilands, for 14 do. do. do.	28	00
M. Fisher, for 21 days service as Clerk to the Board of Commissioners for the year 1814,	27	93
John Patterson, for 301 days service as Clerk to the Board of Commissioners for the year 1815,	407	81
Sheriff's fees on ignoramus bills, &c. and summoning jurors,	58	54
Taxes and costs refunded,	17	73⅛
Grand and Traverse Jurors, for their services,	1527	00
Henry Baldwin, for fees of James Morrison, former Sheriff of Allegheny County,	164	77
For Bell-ringing and other attendance at Courts,	92	00
Election Officers for their services,	258	05
Several Teachers for teaching poor children,	419	72
Assessors for their services	506	80
Sundry witnesses in behalf of the Commonwealth,	46	05
Lazarus Stewart, for 15 days service as County Auditor for the year 1814,	80	00
Hugh Davis, for 15 days service as do.	80	00
Silas Engles, for 15 days service as do.	80	00
Sundry viewers of public roads, bridges, &c.	78	50
For building public bridges,	183	24
Road Taxes on unseated lands,	589	03
For fuel for Jail, Court-House and Commissioners Office,	165	95
For Stationary for Register's Office,	19	25
For do. for Commissioners Office, Courts, &c.	49	51½
Several Constables, for their services attending Courts, &c.	108	15
S. Douglass, Esq. for his fees on ignoramus bills, acquittals, &c.	57	20
E. Pentland, prothonotary, for his do. do. do.	66	28
Justices fees, on do. do. do.	33	10
Charles Wilkins, Esq. for services by him rendered,	10	00
Coroner's fees for holding Inquests,	108	88½
For Wolf Scalps,	45	25
James Tustin, for a Press for the Prothonotary's Office,	80	00
For sundry contingent expences,	42	56¼
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1815,	6938	98
	14707	14

Amount of Taxes laid on the several Townships, for the year 1815.

	Dolls.	Cts
Borough of Pittsburgh,	1619	09
Pitt Township,	1013	99½
Plumb do.	286	94
Versailles do.	182	95
Elizabeth do.	701	41
Mifflin do.	731	36
St. Clair do.	829	33½
Robinson do.	287	35½
Fayette do.	408	04¼
Moon do.	397	27
Ohio do.	242	09½
Ross do.	258	70½
Pine do.	165	42¼
Deer do.	176	85
Indiana do.	209	86
	7510	06½

Amount paid to the Treasurer by the several Collectors, for the year 1815.

	Dolls.	Cts
By John Aitken, Collector of the Borough of Pittsburgh,	1277	00
Henry Morrow, do. of Pitt Township,	591	69
Robert Clogston, do. of Plumb do.	163	00
David Jack, do. of Versailles do.	146	63
James Wall, do. of Elizabeth do.	321	00
William Wilson, do. of Mifflin do.	191	00
Samuel Cowan, do. of St. Clair do.	391	00
James Beatty, do. of Robinson do.	188	00
Daniel South, do. of Fayette do.	80	00
George Morrison, do. of Moon do.	207	00
John Fowler, do. of Ohio do.	60	00
Timothy Davis, do. of Ross do.	180	00
David Murray, do. of Pine do.	121	90
Robert Boyd, do. of Deer do.	50	00
Andrew Watts, do. of Indiana do.	169	41½
Balance due by the several Collectors for 1815, including their fees,	3373	03
	7510	66½

JOHN IRWIN,
ROBERT MAGEE,
R. HILANDS,
} Commissioners of Allegheny County.

ATTEST. JOHN PATTERSON, *Clk.*

Commissioners Office, Pittsburgh, February 5th, 1816.

IRON WORKS,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the FORGE, ROLLING AND SLITTING MILL, NAIL FACTORY, GRIST MILL AND SAW MILL, a large well finished Brick Dwelling HOUSE, and a number of convenient HOUSES for the accommodation of Workmen, late the property of Mr. Daniel Keller, situated nine miles from Brownsville, and adjoining the village of Middletown, in Fayette County, Pa. to which is attached an excellent STONE COAL BANK and THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of LAND.

The whole of this property is now in complete repair, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately.

ISAAC MEASON.

Mount Braddock, 25th Dec. 1815. tf

WOOLLENS.

GEORGE COCHRAN offers for Sale, at his Store west side of the Public Square, an assortment of FINE and COMMON CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETTS, wholesale and retail—also, HALF HOSE, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices for Cash or approved negociable notes.

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1815.

WILLIAM MASSON,

SAIL MAKER, PITTSBURGH.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has received from Philadelphia, a quantity of RUSSIA SAIL DUCK; also, a quantity of BLOCKS of various sizes, and that he is ready to receive orders from any place to make SAILS for Boats, or Vessels of any size. Likewise, SACKEN BOTTOMS, either of Country Cloth or Russia Duck.

From an experience of 20 years following the Sea, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may want any thing in his line.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1815.

N. B. Blocks and Rigging will be completely fitted, and Boats rigged in any manner that may be required. He will also draw drafts of Vessels, by which Rigging can be made to the exact quantity.

Just received by the Subscriber, at his Store in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, for Sale, a few barrels *Tanners Oil*, and 20 boxes *Spanish Segars*.

ABISHAI WAY.

Pittsburgh August 7, 1815.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS removed his SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, from the place he formerly resided, to Second Street, between Ferry and Market Streets, opposite the Office of Discount and Deposit, where he solicits the attention of his friends.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

N. B. Twenty Five Cents per Bushel will be given for any quantity of clean OAK or HICKORY ASHES.

Nov. 16, 1815.

FOR SALE, BY

SHIRAS & DOBBIN, 4,500 Acres of Land, in the State of Ohio, viz:

1,500 Acres in Highland County,
1,500 do. in Washington do.
1,500 do. in Fayette do.

For the terms, and a description of the Land apply at the WAREHOUSE at the POINT.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1815. tf.

CHEAP CUTLERY.

The Subscriber has just opened, one entire Cask of CHEAP CUTLERY, consisting of

Double and Single bladed Penknives,
Finished and Common Barlows,
Pocket and Childrens Knives.

Which are marked, and will be sold *unusually low* for cash or approved barter

ISAAC HARRIS.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1816.

☞ On hand, a fresh and very general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold very low for Cash or approved trade.

JOHN PATTERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced CLOCK and WATCH MAKING, and GOLD and SILVER SMITHING, in Diamond alley, two doors west of Wood Street, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches. He hopes that after an experience of thirteen years, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will favour him with their custom. Pittsburgh, February 14, 1816.

N. B. Clocks and Watches of every description, repaired and warranted, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Gold and Silver.

NEW GOODS

BY THE

Piece or Package.

BRAINARD, SELDEN, & Co.

Have received, directly from New York,

70 packages of Dry Goods,

COMPRISING a very extensive assortment of English and French Goods, which they offer for Sale upon the most accommodating terms, at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. BEAN & BUTLER, in Front between Wood and Market Streets.

Merchants wishing to replenish their Stores, will find it an object to call.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1816. 7t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offer for Sale (CHEAP) at his

Tin Manufactory,

IN Water Street between Wood and Market Streets, adjoining the dwelling of Mr. Spencer, the following articles, viz:—

Tin Plate, double and single;

Iron Wire—20, 18, 16, 14, 12 and 10 inch Scale Beams—Block Tin unadulterated—Barr Copper—Chains for hanging Scales 4 sizes—different sized Tinned and Iron Rivets, as well as every description of *Tin Ware*.

BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD.

Pittsburgh, February 7, 1816.

If applied for immediately, can be had at the above place, *SHOES* of the following description—Mens coarse and fine, do. laced Boots; Womens Slippers, do. laced Boots; Boys fine and coarse laced Boots.

TO RENT,

And possession given the first of April next.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on Water Street, between Market and Wood Streets, now in the occupancy of Messr Alexander & Heslip, Dry Good Merchants.

For terms apply to,

NEAL & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1816.

Ormsby & Doane,

HAVE FOR SALE,

200bbls. Kenhawa Salt

4bbls Loaf Sugar
Brandy, first quality
Rolled and Barr Iron (Juniata)
4, 6, 8, and 10 Nails
Nail Rods, Stoves
Castings, Tacks
Glass, &c. &c.
Tacks from 2 1-2 oz. to 2d Clouts, by the box,
Sprigs from 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch do.
1 box Trunk Locks and Handles,
A handsome assortment Dirks,
A few barrels Herrings and Mackarel.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1816.

FLAX WANTED.

WANTED by the subscribers, thirty or forty TONS OF GOOD SCUTCHED OR SWINGLED FLAX, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, at the *Western Flax Spinning and Linen Manufactory*, on the Turnpike Road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, one quarter of a mile from the Mansion House of John Woods, Esq.; at *Matthew Stewart's* Nail Manufactory, north end of Market Street, and at *John Reed's*, four mile Ferry, on the Allegheny.

STEWART & REED.

July 4, 1815. tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few Thermometers,

AND

POCKET SPY GLASSES.

R. PATTERSON,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Fourth Street

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1816.

SPEECH OF MR. HOPKINSON.

On the Revenue discussion, in answer to Mr. Clay.

My participation in the counsels of the country, is of such recent date that I may feel astonishment at occurrences which excite no surprise in more experienced politicians. The course which the business now under discussion has taken, appears to me a phenomenon in legislation—this congress, sir, assembled after the conclusion of a war, which had called for vast efforts and expenditures, and accumulated a very heavy debt—at the commencement of the session the usual committees for the arrangement of the public business were appointed, and amongst the resi, more prominent and most important, the committee of ways and means. It was the duty of this committee to examine into the state of the finances of the nation, to make accurate estimates of its wants, a judicious examination of its means, and fairly and impartially to apply the one to the necessities of the other. The committee then appointed, in due time, and it is presumed on due consideration, made their report upon these high matters to the house, and the debate we are now engaged in arises out of that report. In the usual course of parliamentary affairs, it was doubtless to have been expected, that the opposition, if any, to the estimates and means thus furnished by the avowed friends of the administration, would have come from what, I find, is called '*the opposition.*' But no such thing, we, on this side of the house, sat patient and silent, prepared to take our share of the burthen, and endure our portion of the suffering. As far as we can judge from the indications in our knowledge, the system then matured and delivered, would have, generally at least, been adopted and carried into operation—when, behold, the storm of opposition rises, not with the opposition, but the declared friends and supporters of the administration, and of those measures which have called for these extraordinary burthens and supplies! I should have supposed that these gentlemen would have been willing to forget local interests, to surrender subordinate opinions, and to unite heartily in the great work of paying the national debt, and providing for future expenditures. But, I beg it may be distinctly remembered, that the first assault upon the reported system of finance, that assault which goes to its vitality, and opened a breach which others, still declared friends of the administsation, have widened, was made by the honourable gentleman from Kentucky, the speaker of the house. A motion was made by that gentleman to reduce the land tax, from three to two millions; this motion failed, not disheartened by the defeat, he followed up the attempt, by a blow infinitely more deadly to the whole scheme, by moving that the land tax should be an annual tax, while every other tax reported is perpetual, and the whole together declared to be a permanent system of taxation. In this the gentleman was successful, and so great a part as three millions of a permanent system, has assurance of existence but for a single year. If this unfortunate, and I may say ill-judged movement, shall throw the whole into confusion, and the government is thereby embarrassed, the public faith impeached, and the public establishments pinched, let it be remembered from whence these evils have flowed; let them be traced to their true source, *the friends of the administration*, and not the 'opposition.'—When the honourable speaker had made his first step, it was natural to expect that some other gentleman, of the same side, should be ambitious to step before him, and accordingly we find that his colleague proposes to abolish altogether this odious land tax, and strike it out of the system; and of course to throw these three millions upon the shoulders of those who have been, or may be kind enough to take the rest of the burthen. Is this dealing fairly and equitably by all? But, sir, the cause of wonder does not stop here, the greater wonder is yet untold, no sooner does the honourable speaker suggest his essential, his vital change in this system of finance, than the honourable chairman of the committee, by whom it was reported, surrenders it at discretion, without an effort to defend, or struggle to preserve it. Can it be expected that we in opposition, however well disposed, can retain our confidence in a system thus solemnly reported as the matured work of knowledge and deliberation, and thus abandoned as the plaything of a child. I know not the reasons which have determined the honourable chairman to this course. His intelligence and candour oblige me to believe, he can give a satisfactory explanation of it, but until it given, I must pause in my confidence.—For myself, sir, I assure you most seriously, that I took my seat here with a fixed intent to give all the aid in my power to extricate the country from her difficulties, and to provide for her future support; to place the resources of the nation fairly and liberally at the disposal of those whom the people have chosen to govern them, and to suffer no feelings of my own in relation to the administration to interfere with the conscientious discharge of my duty as an American legislator. But how must I hesitate in the course which would bring me to these results, when I find those who are appointed to lead the way, and are presumed to have all the information necessary for the purpose, halting and receding in their steps, and uncertain whether the path lies in this or in that direction; in fact differing among themselves as to the measures to be pursued. While I would watch with double scruple and care, the uses made of the public resources by an administration not possessing my confidence, I could, by no means feel justified in withholding those resources, and suffering the government itself to fall into dissolution,—I will not let my house go to decay, because I do not like the tenant

On the subject of the motives, the policy and the conduct of the war; the advantage and the glory of the peace; I had hoped to hear not a syllable within these walls, and certainly never intended myself to make them topics of discussion. I was willing to consider the war as an evil gone by, to be remembered no more as a source of irritation and reproach; and recurred to only for its lessons of wisdom and experience. I desired to look to the country in the actual situation in which we find her; to heal the deep wound inflicted upon her; reanimate her powers and restore her strength. My intention has not therefore been for a moment turned to the numerous considerations that belong to the questions of the war and the peace.—But, sir, how has this moderation, for such I must call it, been received by the honourable speaker, who has this moment sat down—He has gone into an elaborate and animated justification, nay eulogium of the causes of the war, and a magnificent display of the glory and advantages of the peace. And, sir, not satisfied with this, he has said the opposition, as he calls us, has not yet challenged either; and he challenges us to do so. Sir, I feel most fully the rashness of taking up this challenge on the instant, unarmed, unprepared, and without a moment's anticipation, that I should be drawn into the contest. I will however venture upon it, taking the gentleman's own positions for my guide; and hoping to refute him on the very points and grounds he has chosen to place himself, in relation to the gains of the peace particularly. Let me however premise that this peace had and has my hearty approbation, and most grateful I am to those who made it—God forbid, that I should reproach a measure which I solemnly and conscientiously believe, snatched my country from the very brink of the gulph of ruin—The federal government was at the last gasp of existence. But six months longer and it was no more—Yes, sir, trust me that, but for this providential peace, you and I would not be here listening to proud declamations on the glory of the war; we should have had no profound plottings about a next president, no anxious longings for federal offices.—The general government would have dissolved into its original elements; its powers would have returned to the states from which it was derived, and they, doubtless would have been fully competent to their own defence against any enemy—Does not every body remember that all the great states, and I believe the small ones too, were preparing for this state of things, and organizing their own means for their own defence. When therefore I speak of our desperate condition, I speak only of the general government, and not of the country, of which I never did despair and never can—But, sir, as I believe that the strength, prosperity and happiness of this country, essentially depend upon the maintenance of the federal government, can I but be grateful for an event, which has preserved it. This source of approbation however, is obviously independent of the terms of this boasted treaty, in which I see none of the advantages so boasted of; and, indeed, no excellence but the redemption from evil.

The honouroble speaker had boldly and distinctly put the question "*What have we gained by the war?*" and imimposed upon himself the task of exhibiting and proving these mighty gains.—But to my astonishment, the whole of his argument was exerted to prove not, *what we have gained*, for not an item of gain was produced, but what we *have not lost*; and in those cases in which he admits loss, to shew *how* that loss was produced. In what manner any gain is to be made out of this, I cannot conjecture.—To begin with the *fisheries*—The gentleman has told us that our right in them was held under the treaty of 1783; that in the late negociation the British Commissioners contended, that by our war we had forfeited all the rights held under former treaties, and among the rest the use of the fisheries. I do not understand from the gentleman that our Commissioners assented to this doctrine, but rather that they made their objections to it. But still I cannot see how all this proves we have not lost the fisheries; and whether we lost them by the argument or the war; the only important fact remains unquestioned, *that we have lost them.* As our present inquiry, to which we are challenged, is into the *gains of the war*, it seems to be that the loss of the fisheries, however lost, cannot add much to the account of our gains. Thus a physician may give a most learned and unanswerable detail of the reasons why and how his patient died; but I have never heard that the argument restored him to life or satisfied any body that he was not dead. The honourable speaker however, has endeavoured to comfort us for this *gain*, by reminding us that the same argument which deprived us of the fisheries, took from the enemy the navigation of the river Mississippi, which he held under a former treaty. If this set off were even of a sufficient value to compensate for our loss, and one gentleman thinks it essentially more valuable, I still cannot see how it could aid the main point of this discussion, which is to display our gains by war, and to place the loss of the fisheries on the list. But unfortunately for this comfort, the gentleman has been candid enough to inform us that our Commissioners actually offered to renew the Mississippi right to the British if they would renew our right to the fisheries—the offer was rejected; and proves at least, that our commissioners thought the fisheries worth the navigation of the river; and that the British Commissioners did not think that navigation worth the fisheries.

The next attempt made by the honourable gentleman in displaying our gains by the war was on the subject of the impressed seamen; this great bone of contention. What is the argument to show that we have gained any thing here?—The gentleman sets out with alluding to a letter, which has appeared in the papers, and excited much clamour with some people, written by a distinguished gentleman in the opposttion, as the honourable Speaker describes him. Now, says the Speaker, the writer of this letter fully adopts and justifies the British doctrine on the subject of impressment; and if the gentlemen in the opposition hold the same opinions, surely it is not for them to complain that the treaty has done nothing in relation to it—This is the argument. Now, in the first place, I deny that it is fair to urge upon us, on this floor, the sentiments or opinions of a letter, by whomever it may have been written. I am not now called upon to express any opinion upon the principles held by the respectable writer of that letter; at present I protest against members on this floor being called upon to be judged by a document of that description. But that the honourable gentleman may have the full benefit of this circumstance—I will agree that the opposition maintain the doctrines of that letter.—What inference can be drawn from it, to prove that the treaty in question has gained any thing on that subject? We have no right to complain—be it so.—But is any thing gained by this? Is the American seaman more secure than he was before; or the American doctrine better established? If indeed the gentlemen who went to war for this principle, have changed their opinion of it; if they also agree with the writer of this letter on the subject, I admit their justification of a treaty, which if it does not surrender, at least leaves it as it was, is full and complete; for why should they ask a principle to be recognised in a treaty, which they are convinced is erroneous and ought to be abandoned.

But if, on the other hand, these gentlemen adhere to their old opinions; if they still deny the right to search our vessels for British sailors and take such as they find there; if in short they still hold the principles, the recognition of which was the declared cause and object of the war, then indeed I cannot see how a war or a treaty which has gained nothing on this point can be considered either successful or glorious. Certainly we can reckon nothing here in our account of gains.—But we are told such a change took place in the affairs of Europe, as to stop the impressment; and this is all we need be concerned about. If it be so, we owe it confessedly, not to the success of our war, or the skill of our treaty, but to a change, in the affairs of Europe, over which we had no controul, and for which we can honestly claim no credit. How then is it an item in the account of our gain by the war and the treaty? We should have had the same gain in the way, and at the same time, if we had had neither the war nor the treaty. But I must beg leave to correct the honourable gentleman in this part of his argument. A mere abstinence from the practice of impressment was not all the American government asked and contended for; but an explicit relinquishment of the principle under which it was defended. Let me refer to the official declarations of the cabinet, that the war would be in vain, with an express recognition of our principle; let me also refer to the speeches on the floor of Congress, of the honorable Speaker himself, in which in the strongest language, he maintains the same ground.

Besides if a cessation of the practice was all that was required, why did an arrangement fail? Why was a treaty rejected, which would have prevented the abuse of the principle, and secured us from the dangers of the practice. At least, however says the honourable speaker, we are in *statu quo*, we stand as well on this subject as we did before the war; we have given up nothing. To this however I cannot assent; and if I did, I do not see how it would prove a gain by the war. How is the fact? Do we stand as strong on this point as we did before we took up arms for it? I think not; whatever may have been the strength of our claim before the war it is weaker now.

When a nation makes this last, this dread appeal in support of an asserted right, and then concludes the war by a voluntary treaty without obtaining the right, or any recognition of it, the right is weakened by the unsuccessful attempt followed by a voluntary abandonment; if not of the right, at least, of any acknowledgment of it. I may liken it to the case of an individual, who brings suit for a debt he alledges to be due to him or a piece of land he claims as his own—If after the commencement of the trial he prosecutes it not to the issue, but suffers a nonsuit, and gives up his suit, if not his cause, nobody will think as well of his right as before. The man who abandons the prosecution of an asserted right will excite much distrust of the right itself, and even of his own confidence in it.—We do not therefore stand in *statu quo*, on the question of impressment.

The next subject of gain, introduced by the honourable gentleman, as resulting from the joint operations of the war and the peace is, in relation to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. We have lost nothing here, says he, we have merely agreed that each party shall hold in that bay what he might be possessed of at the date of the treaty; and the right be afterwards settled by commissioners. Besides says the Hon. Speaker, we (the American negociators) had every reason to believe that the valour and patriotism of Massachusetts, would not only have rescued her soil from the possession of the enemy, but have taken possession of the island of ——, and, in this case, we should have been the gainers by this arrangement; that as to the first branch of this argument we have lost nothing, because the right is not surrendered, but to be hereafter ascertained. Is it not undeniable, that we have, at least, lost the possession, which is transferred to the enemy untill the right shall be determined; and all the advantages to be derived, even in the arbitration, by this possession? Has not a large portion of the citizens of the United States, in the mean time, been handed over to a new master, and a new government? and more than all this, does any body believe, but for this war, Great Britain would ever have troubled herself or us about those islands; or drawn into question the boundaries, as they have been received by both parties for so many years? In point of fact therefore, in sober truth we have by this war, and this treaty, lost the *right*, if, hereafter, it shall be decided against us; because but for the war, it would never have been submitted to any question or decision. As to the expectation that were entertained by our commissioners, of the conquest to be made by Massachusetts I can see no just foundation for them. The arms and resources of all the United States being placed at the disposal of the general government, whose duty it is to defend every state from invasion and conquest, the expectation would have been far more reasonable it it had been applied to the general government, and not to the government of the state whose territory was occupied by the enemy. The expectation, however, apply it where you will, was disappointed; the possession of that portion of our country is lost; the right, at least brought into unnecessary doubt and jeopardy, and, under these circumstances, I cannot reckon the result among the gains of the war.

But, leaving these matter of fact calculations, the honorable gentleman has expatiated upon a wider field of gain by the war—the GLORY that has been acquired. I do not exactly understand how those gentlemen who declared and produced the war, make out their claim to all the glory that was acquired by it.—The war was made by the men in power—by the existing administration, and I can trace none of the glory to their foresight; their wisdom, or their personal agency. The glory is due to the valour, the patriotism, the self-denial of our citizens, who met and repelled the dangers that surrounded them, and not to the administration that brought them upon us; and, in many instances, perhaps a majority, the men who acquired this glory for their country, were men utterly opposed to the war, to those who made it, and to the policy that produced it. Sir, I am not insensible of national glory—I hope I never shall be. It is the spring of national virtue—the source of high achievements: the people who disregard it, are incapable of great actions, and unworthy of honour. But still, I have never understood, that the acquisition of glory is a legitimate cause of war; or an admitted justification of it; and therefore our glory cannot be taken as a gain of one of the objects of the war; which is the true point of inquiry now. In order that this blaze of glory may show the brighter by contrast, the honourable Speaker has painted in strong colours, the degraded situation of our country, at the period of our declaring war. Our character was sunk almost to infamy; we had become the scorn and contempt of all Europe, and there was no nation so pitiful and weak that it did not insult and tread upon us. If this be true, and I am not disposed to question it, let me ask the honourable gentleman, who made it so?—Washington raised the reputation of the United States to a pitch of the envied honour, and left them covered with true glory—He is guiltless. In the hands of Mr. Adams, it faded a little—but was not extinguished—then followed Mr. Jefferson, with whom, the honourable Speaker has informed us, his friends came into power—and they have held it ever since—To what purpose he has told us himself.

Thus, sir, I close the examination of the honourable gentleman's account of the gains of the war; and, be it as it is, I repeat, that I heartily rejoice at the treaty he made for us; not because it is good in itself, but because it snatched us from infinitely greater evils. I have rashly ventured, on the instant, to reply to the argument of the honourable gentleman, which deserved, and perhaps, required a much more deliberate and careful refutation.

Permit me now to offer a few observations on the subject of the tax immediately under consideration. I repeat my entire willingness to put the resources of the country, fairly and freely, but with proper caution and accountability, at the disposal of those whom the people have chosen to trust with the administration of their affairs. It is better that the men should have the means necessary to govern, than that the government should perish for want of means. I repeat, that if the administration shall be driven into any strait or difficulty for these supplies, it must not be charged on the opposition. The first incision into the system of finance, was made by the honourable Speaker himself. It has been followed up, and, as might have been expected, widened and deepened by other gentlemen, on the same side. For myself, sir, I came here to lay taxes. After so expensive a war, which destroyed all the ordinary sources of revenue, while it increased most enormously all the demands for money: it was to be expected that a system of taxation and revenue, and a pretty efficient one too, would be required. For my constituents, I am ready to grant it; and, I doubt not of their approbation, provided it be formed with moderation, justice, and equality. Equality is the great essential principle of taxation.—Men are not so apt to complain of quantum as of inequality—Nay, in the nature of things, it is impossible that this equality can be obtained in any one tax: which necessarily must affect some of our citizens greatly, while it scarcely touches others. Equality can be produced only by a variety of taxes judiciously applied and distributed, some of which draw upon one part of the community, and some on another. Proceeding upon this principle, the committee of finance has reported a system, comprehending a great variety of objects of revenue; and, among the rest, a tax upon land, amounting to three millions of dollars per annum. This tax I entirely approve of, because it is fair and just, inasmuch as, without it, many landholders in the interior will contribute but little, if any thing, to the general wants, and, because, it is moderate, being not more than one quarter of one per cent on the whole landed capital of the United States. But, sir, I object, most decidedly, to the modification, in relation to this tax, introduced by the hon. Speaker, because it is unequal and unjust. If all the people of these States are equally bound for the payment of these debts, are equally bound to furnish the future supplies; why should any difference be made in the duration, any more than the amount of the requisite supplies? Why should my constituents, I may say, the citizens of Pennsylvania, be bound to contribute to the end, by the imposition of taxes, made perpetual, while the citizens of other states are to be exempt at the end of a year. The salt tax, the stamp tax, the whiskey tax, and many others, which are perpetual, will press peculiarly on Pennsylvania; but the land tax, which reaches some of the states in the south and west, comparitively but little affected by the other taxes, shall be but for a year.

No, sir, let us embark fairly, and equally, and honestly together, in the same bark, and hold together for the whole voyage—Let no one be landed and escape further duty and difficulty at the end of the first mile. If four men were united in a firm bond to pay a debt contracted for a common object, and to furnish supplies for common future interest, would it be tolerated that one should ask his companions to acquit him at the end of a year, and go on by themselves afterwards, not only to contribute their proportions, but make good his deficiency? And yet this is the precise effect of the amendment of the honorable speaker to the report of the committee, which has made the land tax annual, while the other assessments are perpetual. Besides, this change breaks up the whole character of the report, which avows itself to be a *permanent* system—What therefore a most essential part of it, both as to the principle and amount is thus made annual, what becomes of the permanency of the system?—As a ground of objection to this branch of revenue we have heard a most violent philippic pronounced against tax gatherers—they are caterpillars; they are blood-suckers; nay, one honorable gentlemen has said they are scoundrels—I cannot feel either the justice or policy of these attacks. In justice I do not know that they deserve it—I have no reason to believe they are more dishonest than other men exposed to the same temptations—He, through whose hands large sums of money, especially if it be public money, are continually flowing, and whose accountability is far from being rigid and precise, must be strongly armed in integrity if he never fails. But the remark applies no better in theory, and not here so often in practice, to tax gatherers, than other officers of the government whose temptations are greater and whose accountability is less—As to the policy of this sort of abuse, I would submit it to honorable gentlemen to say, whether it is wise or politic, to endeavor to bring the odium, and suspicion and contempt of the people, upon a class of public officers, so useful and necessary to the very existence of a free government: that class of

...ers, too, which comes directly in ...act with the people, and brings the ...ument into every man's house—In ... this hostility to tax gatherers has ...er justice nor policy to rest upon, ... founded on a natural aversion we ...e to pay money on compulsion; ...or benefits too remote to be imme... ...r seen or felt. But, Sir, I hope ...olitical friends will pursue a more ...l course—I hope I shall never find ...f them teaching the doctrine, that ...atherers and libellers are the best ...ers of a state.

...ose gentlemen who oppose every in... ...l tax, raise this clamour against ...atherers; and of course would ...n us altogether upon the foreign com... ...ce of the country for our revenue— ...s this any more satisfactory even in ...espect? Far from it—We must then ... to the assailants upon custom... ...e officers; we must hear of their in... ...ce, their extortions, their frauds— ...x gatherer thrusts his hand into ...pocket; and the custom house offi... ...nsacks your trunks and baggage— ...t if charges of this sort, against the ...s who must collect the revenue are ...e received in forming your system of ...tion, the consequence is that you ...ave no revenue at all. But, Sir, ..., *navies*, and *taxes* have been pla... ...again and again, in dread array be... ...—are you for armies, navies, and ..., those instruments of despotic pow... ...the destroyers of the liberties of the ...ple: the greedy consumers of their ...ings? Yes, Sir, I am for armies, ...es, and taxes: and I have no more ...e of a government without them, than ...ce of a living and moving body with... ...flesh, or bones, or blood. But how ...n for them? how regulated? to what ...tent?—Am I for an army which shall ...e in truth, all the physical force it ...esses to have; and not for a lifeless, ...ss skeleton, covered with epaulets ...sashes, and sword knots; or in other ...ds for an army of officers without ...diers; affording a wide field for ex... ...tive patronage and favor; but provi... ...no substantial means of strength or ...fence for the country. If this abuse ex..., as has been asserted, it is our duty ...correct it. As to number, I would ...re it not so large as to be either dan...ous to the liberty, or oppressive to ...e pockets of the people. It is our da... ...to take care of both these points, and ...have it fully in our power to do so. ...e present establishment appears to me ...offend in neither of these particulars, ...not to be larger than is really requi... ...As to the navy—I would not have ...disproportioned to our wants or ...ength; but sufficient for the defence ...our coast at the commencement of a ..., with a provision of means for an ...ediate enlargement when required. ...ould not be a *monster living on the ...n of the waters and devouring all the ...ractions of the land; but large enough* ...maintain its high character on the ...st sudden emergency. As to taxes, ...r should neither grind the poor, nor ...unjust to the rich; they should be fair ...d necessary: and above all be equally ...essed upon those bound to contribute ...the wants of the state—So much every ...ernment has a right to exact from its ...izens; and so much every good citizen ...ll cheerfully afford to his government. ...t the first principle in relation to the ...ney concerns of a people, is a regular ...d inexorable accountability for its ex...nditures. Without this no taxes will ...sufficient to supply the demands of any ...ministration. I will conclude by ex...ining the course I shall take on the ...ject directly before the committee— ...ill vote against the motion of the ho...rable member from Kentucky (Mr. ...rdin) because it expunges a land tax ...ogether from the system of revenue— ...shall also vote against the resolution of ...committee of finance, as amended on ...e motion of the honorable speaker, be...se it introduces inequality and uncer...nty in the system, which ought to be ...manent; but am perfectly willing to ...intain the resolution as reported by ...e committee.

Bible Society of Pittsburgh.

The members of the Pittsburgh Bible ...ociety are requested to attend at the ...rst Presbyterian Church, at half past ... ...M. o'clock on Tuesday next for the pur...se of electing managers for the ensuing ...ar, agreeably to the constitution of said ...ciety; at which time there will be a ...tailed report of its proceedings for the ...st year—an appropriate sermon will al...o be delivered on the occasion, and a ...llection taken up for aiding its funds.

FRANCIS HERRON, Secretary.

March 1, 1816.

Groceries and Boat STORES.

JAMES M'CAY,

HAS on hand, and keeps constantly for Sale, on the most liberal terms, the following articles, viz:—

Liquors and Groceries,

of all kinds, and of the best quality.

PROVISIONS of every description.

☞ BOAT STORES put up on the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1816. 6m

To Journeymen Carpenters.

WANTED immediately, EIGHT or TEN JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS, who will engage for Eight Months—to such generous wages will be given. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
House Carpenter, Pittsburgh.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1816.

The Editor this day presents to his subscribers the Speech of Mr. Hopkinson in answer to Mr. Clay, on the state of the nation.

To Pennsylvanians it must afford great gratification to be represented by such a man. Hitherto our delegation may have been very wise, but as they were generally dumb legislators, their constituents did not profit much by their reflections. While we congratulate the state on the display of such talents as Mr. Hopkinson's, we cannot but express our regret that the illness of our own representative should have deprived us of the opportunity of presenting to his constituents a rare repast indeed—a display of talents and eloquence by the representative of Allegheny county. We fondly hope that a restoration of Mr. Woods health will enable us to exhibit specimens not less brilliant than that which we now publish. Mr. Hopkinson is a federalist. Mr. Clay the file leader of democracy—No man exerted himself more to bring on the late war; his speeches were firebrands. In one of them he invoked Congress to lash themselves to our gallant tars and to expire in one common struggle for free trade and sailors rights—yet he negociated and signed a treaty in which that trade and those rights were not secured. He now opposes a tax levied to pay the expences of his own war. Let the reader judge who stands on high ground—such a democrat, or a federalist who votes for taxes to pay for an unnecessary war, which ended in a dishonourable peace. Thus, when put to the test, will all the professions of our modern patriots prove hollow and false.—Let it be remarked, *the southern states will not pay their taxes.* Some of them have not paid the taxes of 1798. They will give us Presidents, but their money they will keep. They forced us into a war, but they intend that the northern and middle states shall pay for it.

AUCTION DUTIES,

Paid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the year 1815.

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Thomas Passmore,	$41,411	49
Silas E. Weir,	31,203	71
John Humes,	22,853	02
Frederick Montmollin,	18,819	72
Peter Kuhn,	5,248	32
John Dorsey,	3,198	67
Alexander M'Caraher,	144	41
Dennis S. Scully, (Pittsburgh)	352	86
	$123,232	20

A Bill has been reported by a committee in the Virginia Legislature, entitled "A bill more effectually to prevent the circulation of notes emitted by unchartered banks." The most material of the provisions of this bill are, that it imposes it as a duty on the judges of the courts to give the act in charge to the grand juries: and extends the penalty for offences, to a fine not less than 100 dollars, nor more than 500 dollars, for emitting or circulating such notes.

On the 8th ult. arrived in the City of Washington, Colonel RETURN J. MEIGS, the Agent of the United States in the Cherokee nation, with a deputation from the nation, consisting of Colonel *Lowry*, Major *Ridge*, Captain *Taylor*, Adjutant *Ross*, and *Cun-ne-see*. These Indians are men of cultivated understandings, were nearly all officers of the Cherokee forces which served under General Jackson during the late war, and have distinguished themselves as well by their bravery as by their attachment to the United States. We should have noticed their arrival before, but were ignorant of their names.—*Nat. Intel.*

From a late London Paper.

Letters from Rome announce a piece of intelligence highly important to the friends and admirers of antiquity, namely, the discovery of an ancient building in the neighborhood of Palestrina; a broad marble staircase, descending 60 steps, has been already uncovered, and a place or room, in which several statues are still standing upright in their niches.

THE SCHEDIASM—No 2.

BANKS! BANKS! BANKS!

"*Just as immaterial cyphers answer the purposes of calculation better than solid figures would; so bank notes answer commercial purposes better than solid coin.*"

DOCT. BOLLMANN.

JUST after I had perused my worthy female correspondent's communication, and was determining to pay my thankful respects to her for the literary aid promised in support of the Schediasm, my attention was suddenly diverted by a circumstance which has led me into a speculation, of another nature. And as in all questions relating to business and politeness, the former has, on all occasions, in this advanced state of refinement, an indisputable claim to precedence, I trust I shall be pardoned by that sensible lady for this apparent want of courtesy. In another number a suitable apology shall be offered for this seeming inattention to her overtures for a *sentimental union*; and with all the chivalric ardour of literary knight-errantry, the fair lasm shall be invited to defend, by her talents, the sisterhood of spinsters from unmerited derision. The author of this Schediasm has long been enamoured of that class of ladies to which his ingenuous correspondent belongs, and pledges himself, with her aid and concurrence, to make it manifest that society is indebted to their labours for many of its elegancies and refinements.

As one of the professed objects of a versatile genius (like my own for example) ought to be to confer real and lasting obligations upon his fellow creatures; and as the advancement of their fortunes will be considered, by all my readers, as the most important of all sublunary concerns, I will lose as little time as possible in the promulgation of a scheme by which the citizens of this Borough, and, indeed, those of any other place in the United States, may become immediately rich and quite independent in their circumstances. Unlike those selfish alchymists of a former age who, according to their own positive asseverations, had discovered the philosopher's stone, but who, nevertheless, in order, no doubt, to keep the secret to themselves, continued to live in the most abject penury lest the world at large, might be benefitted by their discovery,—governed, I say, by more benevolent motives, I am anxious to proclaim to all the world a sure and speedy method to become as rich as they please.

And how do you suppose this great purpose is to be effected?—List! list! O list whilst I unfold the plan.

Suppose, my dear reader, that you owe a man, or a number of men, a sum of money which you are unable, or—which amounts to the same thing, more money than you are willing to pay out of the fruits of your honest industry;—or, suppose a man is indebted to you a sum which you are not likely soon to receive from him (for the supposition will hold good in any direction and on any scale) what is to be done? Attend to the following direction.

If you are nobody in society, and have no reputation to maintain, you have no occasion to go far round Robin Hood's barn! for in a straight line you have only to march up to the shop of Messrs. Murray, Draper and Fairman, or to Mr. Richard Harrison who, as artists of the first talents for such purposes will, for the common price of engraving, furnish you with a copper plate, and at the same time strike you off four or five thousand ten or twenty dollar notes on good bank note paper, which you can fill up and sign yourself, and put into circulation in all the villages through the country. By travelling with the decent celerity of a man of business, you can always keep a-head of the circulating medium which you thus set afloat, and cannot fail to realise very handsome wages. By signing your own name as President, and letting your servant (who is to travel with you) countersign the notes as Cashier, you run no risk of being indicted for forgery. The law cannot get hold of you—and before one could say Jack Robinson, you will be rich enough to set common law at defiance.

If, however, you happen to be a man of some standing in the mercantile world, and should actually possess the reputation of a fair dealer, and, of course, would not choose to be considered as an itenerant chapman, it will answer the purpose better to employ a couple of *gentlemen* who will engage themselves in your service as President and Cashier of some supposed bank. As the services to be performed will neither be laborious nor require the exercise of much talent, you will find no difficulty in hiring, at any corner of the streets, a couple of lazy fellows, at about a dollar a day, who will readily officiate as President and Cashier. Let them procure a handsome copper plate engraving with a decent device suitable for a bank note, and give orders to have struck off a few quires, or even a few reams of ten, twenty, or fifty dollar notes payable to some third person (who must also be in the plot) or to his order. This person by merely endorsing his name on the back of these notes, will give them an immediate currency. This man ought to write a decent hand, and therefore will be able to sign a few reams of notes in a few days. His wages will amount to no more than a five or a ten dollar nollar note of the very paper he has signed

As soon as you have a large bundle of this new paper in your possession you are ready to pay off all the balances, which by your ledger, may appear to be against you. This first step will place you out of debt and help your credit for punctuality. But you are not to stop here In a place like Pittsburgh, where there is a constant call for money, you can *lend*, in the course of any Tuesday or Wednesday forenoon, as much of your new money as you please to spare. All the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood have payments to make in bank, and they will cheerfully borrow, for a few days, all you choose to lend. Lend them then freely, and take their due bills for so much—and you will find that you will have realised a handsome little fortune before night.

There is really so much facility in fabricating money, and giving it a momentary circulation, that I shall be much surprised hereafter to find one member of this thriving community at a loss to pay his debts. Nay, the process herein recommended, is so simple that any man may in a few days become as rich as a Jew. And it will be a matter of astonishment to strangers, to find one of our citizens without a bank note copper plate in his pocket.

The *golden* age has gone by—and apprehensions have long been entertained that it will never more return. But what then? The age of silver and gold is, perhaps, gone by forever; but let it be remembered that the bank note age is come, and gives us all an opportunity to live in affluence, and sport our hundreds of thousands.

One part of the scheme remains, however, still to be disclosed. In the manufacturing and circulation of our bank notes I have, gentle-reader, ventured to suppose you to be a merchant of respectability. This chrracter you must still maintain—notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of many people when they find a large quantity of your paper left on their hands, and the currency of it effectually stopped—a crisis which we must imagine will overtake you in the course of a fortnight or three weeks.

As it is evident that the original circulation of *your* money will be retraced to your own door, you must be prepared to take it up when nobody else will be found willing to receive a dollar of it. The manner of receiving it back, if properly managed, will, instead of sinking your character, add to its celebrity. I consider you now altogether as a man of business, and as such your fame will be increased when it is known that you embarked in the business of note making as a mere *speculation*.

When, therefore, the market has been sufficiently glutted with your paper, and applications are made to you to take it back, you must conduct the holders of your bank notes into your store (which you must have well supplied with goods purchased with these very notes) and say, "Gentlemen, I am willing to sell these goods for any kind of money you have to offer. I sell for cash. The prices are all marked according to the money in which I am to receive payment. This bale of cotton, for instance, is marked at 25 cents per lb payable in specie; at 27 cents for New-York, Richmond, and Carolina paper; 28 cents for New-Jersey and treasury notes; 29 1-4 cents for Kentucky and Baltimore paper; 30 cents for Ohio chartered bank and western Pennsylvania paper, & 37 1-2 cents for ——burgh paper." The purchaser, whose sole object in buying is to get rid of his ——burgh paper, thinks himself happy in being able to purchase goods which he does not want at only fifty per cent above the cash price, and readily selects a parcel which he pays for in ——burgh paper, and immediately takes his goods to do what he can with them at another market. *His* will then be a speculation as well as yours. Other purchasers will do the same. And thus you will not only be doing a good business by realising 50 per cent over and above your common profits, but you will have monopolized the business of selling, by thus having forced all persons who hold your notes to come to your warehouse to get something for them.

At a time when Mr. Dallas and all the thinking part of the community are cogitating to devise a plan to remedy the evils which our numerous banks have brought upon us, I flatter myself that the scheme I have divulged will entitle me to the gratitude of my countrymen. According to the received notions of men of business, banks can, at most, be but *partially* beneficial; for, as action and re-action are thought to be equal, one man's gain must be another man's loss, upon the established system of banking. But in the plan now suggested every man has it in his own power to be a gainer;—for every man may have a plate of his own, and issue as many dollars as he pleases; which cannot fail, after a limited circulation, to come back to his own shop; where, since he may with the utmost certainty gain fifty cents upon every dollar, it is plain to the meanest capacity, that he may swell the amount of his ultimate gain to whatever sum he likes, by merely proportioning the amount of his issues to the capital he proposes to realise.

S.

N. B. In order that the expenses of establishing your bank may deduct nothing from your profits, it should be borne in mind, that the cost of your paper, the labour of printing and engraving, and the wages of your President and Cashier should all be made payable 24 hours after the circulation begins and in your own notes. This will be done by agreement, and without loss to those whom you employ; for they will have an opportunity at the start, to push all off into market, and help the currency of your notes.

DIED, on Tuesday night last, Mrs. MARY M'DONALD, aged 32 years, consort of John M'Donald, Esq.

——, on Wednesday, Mrs. ANN CROMWELL, consort of Mr. Thomas Cromwell, in the 36th year of her age.

For Sale or Lease.

A CONVENIENT HOUSE with a STORE ROOM and CELLAR, in Wood Street, near Gormly & Bells, on a lease of eight years. Apply to PH: MOWRY,
Corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, February 29, 1816.

Hardware, at reduced Prices.

FOR WESTERN BANK PAPER.

MICHAEL KIMMEL,

No. 4, north Howard Street,
BALTIMORE.

IS now opening 502 packages assorted CUTLERY, SADDLERY, PLATED, BRASS, and JAPANNED WARE, BUTTONS, &c. &c. and a further supply expected in the spring ships.

It will be worth the attention of purchasers to call, as those goods have been purchased for cash in England. The assortment will be sold low for Cash, or on a liberal credit for acceptances in the city.

February 12, 1816.

To be Rented on Perpetual Lease,

A LOG Weather-boarded House, 20 feet in front and 80 feet deep, with a good cellar and kitchen—a Stone House 20 feet front, 80 feet deep, with a good cellar and kitchen—also two small Frame Houses with good cellars and back buildings. The above property is situated on Front Street, between Market and Ferry Streets. If not disposed of before the 20th of March, inst. it will be offered for Sale at Public Auction on the ground. For terms apply to D. S. Scully, or

JAMES MAYS.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1815.

TO BE LET.

And possession given the first of April,

AN eligible stand for Business on Market Street; opposite Mr. Kerr's Hotel. For terms apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1816. 3t

To Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have appointed the second Tuesday of April next at the Court House in Greensburgh, in the county aforesaid, to hear what can be alledged for and against my discharge from confinement for debt, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature, passed for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

RICHARD GEARY.

Greensburgh Jail, February 26, 1816. 6t

STRAY HEIFER.

TAKEN up on the 7th of December last, by the subscriber in Pitt township, a dark brown HEIFER, both hind feet white, no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MARGARET WILLIAMS.

February 27, 1816.

THE PUBLISHERS OF

Kersey's Treatise,

IN Philadelphia, having forwarded to us a few copies of the Work, subscribers or others may receive them at our Store. Price $2 1-2 cts. or $6 25 a dozen.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1816.

Six Out-Lots for Sale.

THESE LOTS are situated on Grant's Hill, adjoining Adamson Tannehill, Esq. The intrinsic beauty of these Lots, their contiguity to Pittsburgh, the elegant and commanding view which they afford of the town, the surrounding country, and the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, sufficiently recommend them. For terms apply to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Smithfield Street.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1816.

ON HAND,

A FEW SETS OF THE QUARTO EDITION OF

Dr. Scott's Commentary on the BIBLE, 5 vols.

In CALF, $40
SHEEP, 35

R PATTERSON,
BOOKSELLER, Fourth Street.

Pittsburgh, February 24, 1816.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

M'CLEAN & DOANE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having accounts against the same, will please present them to HENRY DOANE for settlement.

JOHN M'CLEAN,
HENRY DOANE.

February 21, 1816.

The Business will in future be carried on by

HENRY DOANE,

Who has for Sale on very moderate terms, for approved payments, a general assortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery,

WINES, LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting principally of the following articles;

Knives and Forks	Chamber Candlesticks silver pattern	
Pen and Pocket Knives		
Butcher Knives	Chafing Dishes	
Shoe Knives	Rat Traps	
Spoons	Wheel Irons	
Knob, Chest, Cupboard and Till Locks	Claret in boxes	
	Port	Wine
Padlocks	Madeira	
Stock Locks	L. P. Teneriffe	
Thumb Latches	Lisbon	
Files and Rasps	Jamaica Spirits	4th
Knitting Pins, steel,	Brandy	proof
Butt Hinges	Holland Gin	
Screws	Cherry Bounce	
Pistol and Gun Locks	Old Whiskey	
Pincers	Vinegar	
Compasses	Young Hyson Tea	
Iron Squares	New Orleans Sugar	
Cork Screws	Coffee 1st and 2d qual.	
Kent and Carpenters Hammers	Chocolate	
	Pepper	
Crowley Steel (English)	Roll Brimstone	
Vices	Cheese	
Anvils (Mouse hole)	Powder	
Anchors	Shot	
Axes	Tobacco	
Hatchets	Segars	
Augers	White Lead	
Trace and Log Chains	Window Glass	
Halter Chains	Spanish Indigo	
Small Bench Vices	Juniata Iron	
Scythes	Castings	
Sickles	Iron Wire	

Buffaloe and Bear Skins

ALSO,

10 bales prime Louisa. Cotton.

TO RENT,

And possession given the first of April next.

TWO BRICK TENEMENTS, in a healthy and pleasant situation. Likewise, FOR SALE, a number of BUILDING LOTS, 30 feet front by 110 feet in depth, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, suitable for Mechanis and others with small families. For terms apply to ANDREW WATSON, on Grant's Hill.

February 20, 1816

A STRAY HORSE,

OF a dark bay colour, supposed to be 12 years old, and about 14 hands high, broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, one mile from Pittsburgh, and done considerable damage.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALTER.

February 17, 1816.

TO LET

A Store completely shelved,

with a large and convenient Counting Room and good Cellar, situate on the north west side of the Diamond, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. C. Pentland & Co.

Also, a large Frame Building, situate on Diamond Alley. It would answer well for a Livery Stable or Ware House. Apply to A. HILL, or to WILLIAM HILL, S. E. Corner of Market and Fourth Streets.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1816.

John & Robert Griffith,

FROM THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES ENGLAND.

(LAST FROM NEW-JERSEY.)

Having commenced the Manufacturing

OF

EARTHEN WARE.

AT this place, take the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they can be supplied with the following articles, warranted to be equal to any of the kind imported.

Black and Brown glazed Coffee POTS,

Teapots, Jugs, Sugar Dishes, Milkpots, &c.

ALL ORDERS in their line, addressed to any of the principal COMMISSION MERCHANTS in the place will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

BIRMINGHAM, near Pittsburgh,
July 6, 1815.

John Reno & Co.

Front Street, nearly opposite BEAN and BUTLER'S Ware-house,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Madeira and Teneriff Wines

IN the original Pipes of genuine quality, and a general supply of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold at reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, Oct, 9, 1815. tfq1SCJR&co*

FOR SALE.

400 ACRES OF LAND, lying in the State of Ohio, in 100 Acre Lots, viz—No. 40, 25, 26, 39, being a draft of part of Section No. 3, situate in township, No. 2, and Range No. 2, of the Military District, N. W. of the river Ohio. Zanesville road from Licking to Wheeling runs through the N. E. corner of Lot No. 40, within half a mile of Cambridge, south of Wills Creek. For terms apply at this Office. Feb. 15, 1816.

5403lbs. Loaf Sugar in barrels,

27 Boxes Tin,
10 Dozen French Boot Tops, first quality,
12 Barrels Ginsang,
Flannels, Cassimers, Cloth and Stockings,
Fig Blue, Indigo,
Brandy, Rum,
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines,
Tarred and White Rope, Bedcords,
Plow, Fishing and Trott Lines,
Augers, Wheel Irons, Sickles,
Weavers Reeds,

The above for wholesale, at the Subscriber's Warehouse, corner of Ferry and Water Streets, Pittsburgh DAVID LOGAN.

February 15, 1816.

☞ Approved endorsed Notes at 60 days taken as Cash.

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Have erected a large and commodious

Brick Warehouse and Cellars,

FOR the receiving of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, MANUFACTURES and PRODUCE for Storage and Sale on COMMISSION, for forwarding by the River, or to Country Merchants.

BILLS and DEBTS collected and punctually remitted. PURCHASES made, and generally all BROKERAGE and Commission Business transacted.

Cincinnati, February 1816 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure to inform the public, that the drawing of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY will *positively* commence on Monday the 22d day of April next, and will be continued regularly to its close—that the scheme of the present class is considered much superior to either of the former ones, inasmuch as there is little more than one blank to a prize—a *circumstance unprecedented*; and in consequence of which the whole Lottery, or nearly so, would have been now sold—but for the uncertainty of drawing—owing to the indisposition of the Manager—this cause of delay happily no longer exists—and the day is fixed—from which no deviation has ever been made in the State Lottery. Tickets, therefore, must have rapid sale, and the price increased in proportion to their scarcity. At present whole Tickets may be had at *eleven* dollars—shares in proportion.

On the 1st day of March, Tickets will be $11 50, and on the first Monday in April, at $12.—Of this the public are respectfully apprised, that clubs and individuals may supply themselves at the lowest rate, which they can now do at any of the following offices:

HOPE & CO.

Grand State Lottery Office, 63, *Chesnut Street.*

MATT M'CONNELL,
No. 82, Chesnut Street.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jr
No. 85, south Second Street.

CHAS. G. WILCOX,
S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third Street.

M. FORTUNE,
No. 117, Chesnut Street.

G. & R. WAITE,
No. 66, Chesnut Street.

MOORE WHARTON,
58, Chesnut Street, opposite Strawberry Alley.

P. BYRNE,
No. 4, south Fourth Street.

JOHN FRANCIS,
S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third Street.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1816 4t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY in July, 1813, from the subscriber, living about three miles from Fredericktown, on the road to Creagerstown, a Negro Boy named DAN, but calls himself DAN PETERS; a young lad, his age not known, (but supposed to be 20) more than 5 feet high, well made, and *has a scar on the calf of his right leg nearly the size of a dollar*; he is a very artful fellow; was bought out of Frederick Jail in August 1812, but would never tell his former master's name. The above reward will be given if secured in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences paid if brought home.

CHRISTIAN SCHOLL.

Frederick County, (Md.) February 8, 1816.

WILLIAMS'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STORE,

Market between Third & Fourth Streets.

WANTED AT THE ABOVE STORE,

Country Flax Linen,
Tow Linen,
Scutched Flax,
Flax and Tow Yarn,
Beeswax.

For the above, the most liberal prices will be given in Goods, at the above Store

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, February 21, 1816.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE Subscriber, having laid off part of his property in the Town of Birmingham into LOTS suitable for the erection of Dwellings, offers them for Sale at reasonable prices, upon the following terms:—$ 10 payable in hand, and the residue as follows—$ 1 per week—$ 4 per month, or $ 15 per quarter, at the option of the purchaser, *without interest.*

On the payment of the purchase money, or satisfactory security being given for the same, Deeds will be made to the purchaser, with general warranty, *clear from ground rent*, or any incumbrance whatever.

A Plan can be seen at the Office of JAMES M RIDDLE, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and at the house of the Subscriber in Birmingham.

JAMES PATTERSON.

February 7, 1816. tf

Wholesale Paint Warehouse.
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

HAVE just received and intend constantly to keep on hand, a very large and extensive assortment of PAINTS, OIL, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c. all of which they are determined to sell on the lowest possible terms.

FOR SALE.

300 Barrels first quality Spanish Brown,
250 Barrels Yellow Ochre,
20 Barrels Spanish Whiting,
15 Cases Castile Soap,
10 Bags Juniper Berries,
4 Casks Cream Tartar,
4 do. Flower Sulphur,
3 Bales Orange Peel,
1 do. Gentian,
1 do. Pink Root,

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1816. 6t

MACHINE CARDS,

Just Received and for Sale, assorted in Boxes, of the following description

MAIN CYLINDERS,
WORKERS,
DOFFERS,
FANCY,
RECEIVERS,
STRIPPERS,
FEEDERS,

The boxes are assorted of different fineness & Wire—come at from $ 805 to $ 125 per ax. and are Manufactured by ISAAC SOUTHARD, Leicester, Massachusetts.

Orders will be received for Machine Cards any description, by

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 7, 1816. tf

J. & J. BROWN.
Wholesale and Retail
STORE.

JUST received at the above Store, North end of MARKET STREET, an elegant assortment MERCHANDIZE. Among a great variety, are the following articles, viz:

WOODS'S best London extra superfine Black, Blue and Bottle Green CLOTHS,
Fine Black, Blue, Mix't and Brown Do.
Cassimers, cassinets and elastic cords,
Elegant blue and black Stockinetts, plain and ribb'd
Velvets and velvet Cords
Super white Marseilles Vestings
Do. Buff, spotted and striped Do.
Elegant toilenett, fancy and dark Vestings
Super undressed Chintzes
An elegant assortment of dress'd Do.
First and 2d quality furniture Chintzes
Low priced Calicoes of all kinds
A few pieces superfine and common Do.
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Irish Linnens
Ladies and gentlemen superfine and common white cotton Hose
Gentlemen's white and mixt half Hose
4-4 and 6-4 superfine and common dress'd and undress'd Cambric Muslins.
4-4 and 5-4 India Muslins
Jackonett, mull and book Muslins plain and figured
Plain and figured Lenoes
Spidernett, lappet, corded and tape strip'd Muslins
Dimitys, long cloths and British shirtings
6-4, 4-4 and 3-4 cotton and linnen Checks
Platillas and brown Holland
Real and mock Madrass handkerchiefs
A great variety of fancy neck Do.
8-4, 7-4, 6-4, 5-4 and 4-4 silk and cotton Cashmere Shawls
Do. Do. Chintz Do.
Superfine and common white and stamp'd pocket handkerchiefs
Ladies and Gentlemens' Silk, York tann'd and Kid Gloves
Ladies extra long Do.
Black and white plain and figured gauzes
Best English cotton balls, tape, bobbin and Scotch Thread
A elegant assortment of 7-4 and 8-4 [illegible] silk shawls
Damask silk shawls, fancy and black [illegible] handkerchiefs
Real Tortoise shell, mock and horn [illegible]ck and side combs
10-4 and 11-4 super white counterpains
Edgings, laces, thread and cotton shirt buttons
Elegant plain and fringed Parasols
Blue Nankeens
Pins, needles, fringes, trimmings, &c.
Elegant black, brown and bottle green bombazetts
Gilt and Mahogany fram'd looking glasses large and small
Gentlemens leather shoes and pumps
Ladies first quality leather and morocco Do.
Misses and childrens Do.

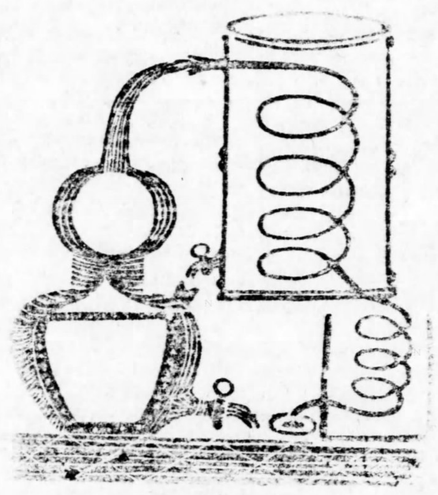
QUEENSWARE.

Plates, dishes, wash basons, cups & saucers, &c.
A few crates expected in a few days elegantly assorted, of Liverpool China
Best green Coffee, young hyson Tea and other groceries, &c.

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

As J. & J. BROWN have made arrangements both in New York and Philadelphia, in addition to one of them being generally, if not altogether there, they contemplate keeping a large and constant supply of GOODS, which being purchased with great care and for cash, will be sold WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, as low as any in the western country, for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1815 tfq



THE SUBSCRIBERS.

HAVING entered into Partnership, inform their Customers and others, that they carry on their Business at G. MILTENBERGER'S Old Stand, next door to the Post-Office, under the firm of

Neal & Miltenberger,

where they manufacture and keep for Sale

Copper and Tin Wares,

of every description. They have now on hand a large supply of good COPPER, well assorted, and suitable for all kind of work; also, a number of STILLS, with WORMS complete.

They have likewise a

BRASS FOUNDERY,

in complete operation, where *Bells, Candlesticks, Andirons, Still Cocks, Rivets* and *Castings* of every kind will be executed in the neatest manner.

Being concerned in a

COMB MANUFACTORY

they will keep a constant supply of COMBS of different kinds, and of an excellent quality, which they are determined to dispose of as low as they are sold at any Manufactory in the United States.

Mr. Miltenberger having removed to Philadelphia, they have made arrangements to keep a supply of *Tin Plate, Block Tin, Sheet Copper, Sheet Iron, Wire*, and other materials used in their business, which being purchased for Cash, they will be enabled to sell at the most reduced prices.

REUBEN NEAL,
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1815.

*** Orders for any articles in their line thankfully received and attended to with the strictest punctuality.

The highest price given for Old Pewter, Copper and Brass.

Wanted, Two or Three smart, active Lads as Apprentices to the Coppersmith Business or Brass Foundery.

Constant employment and the highest wages will be given to EIGHT *or* TEN *Journeymen, who are wanted immediately.*

FOR SALE

A LARGE THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, situate in Wood between Front and Water Streets, adjoining Allen & Grant's Store.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1815. tf.

TO BE RENTED.

And possession given the first of April next.

A LARGE Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, situated on the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hamsher. For terms apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1816.

WILLIAMS'S
Wholesale and Retail
STORE,

MARKET BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,

JUST RECEIVED,

Looking Glasses.

An elegant assortment, from $ 4 to $ 75 per pair, which are offered by the dozen or single.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1816.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Zanesville, on the 18th of March next, at ten o'clock, if not previously sold at private sale, a very valuable tract of Land, lying on the Muskingum river, three miles below Zanesville, formerly belonging to John Derwater, deceased, containing about 628 acres: about 260 acres of good high bottom, which does not overflow: between 30 and 40 acres cleared, seven acres of timothy meadow, a two story hewed log house, 32 by 35 feet, also a hewed log barn, 25 by 65 feet, 70 or 80 bearing apple trees, and about 200 bearing peach trees, and excellent sugar camps. This tract of land will be sold either entire or in lots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to

RICHARD BROOKOVER, or
WYLLIS SILLIMAN,
Executors of said Derwater.

February 15, 1816.

☞ All persons who have purchased property at the sale of said Derwater's estate, are informed that all notes which are not paid by the first of March, will, on that day, be put into the hands of a Justice of the Peace, and suits commenced immediately.

NEW GOODS.

J. BARKER & JOHN D. DAVIS,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
BARKER & DAVIS

HAVE Received and are now opening at their Wholesale and Retail Store, in Market Street, next door to the corner of Fourth Street, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

WOODS best London Superfine Blue, Black, Bottle Green, Drab, Claret, Olive and Brown BROAD CLOTHS,
Fine and coarse Broad Cloths assorted colours
Blue, Black, Bottle Green and Olive Petrsae Cloths
Fine and coarse Coatings and Moleskins
Cassimers, Cassinets and Elastic Cords
Flannels, Baizes, and Blue and Mixed Plains
Ribbed and plain Stockinetts assorted colours
Olive, Black and State color Velvets and Cords
Swansdown, Toilenett and Silk Stripe Vestings
Rose, Point and Duffield Blankets
Bombazetts, Bombazene and Rattinetts assorted
Super dressed and undressed Pants
Low priced Calicoes of all descriptions
Super dressed furniture Chintzes
Cambric and super Ginghams
4-4 and 5-4 Irish Linens, and 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Diaper
Dimities, Long Cloths and British Shirtings
Blue and White India and Domestic Muslins
Blue, Black, Pink, Yellow and Green Cambrick Do.
4-4, 9-8 and 6-4 dressed and undressed Cambrick Do.
Plain and figured Jaconet and Mull Do.
Do do. Leno and Book Do.
Spidernett, Corded Lappet and striped Do.
Lilac, Pink, Blue and Buff fancy Do.
Super Cluster, Seeded and Lace Muslins
Do. fancy Muslin Handkerchiefs figured and plain
Dem. and Linen Cambricks
Pampalona Silk Checks and Silk and Cotton Ginghams
Levantine and Florence Silks assorted colors
Florentine and Silk Velvet Vestings
Ladies Black, White and lead color Silk Hose
Levantine Damask and serged Silk Shawls
6-4 and 7-4 Mermo, Silk and Cotton Shawls
Fancy and black Silk Handkerchiefs & Shawls
Embroidered Lace Capes and Handk'fs
White and black Silk Gauze figured and plain
Black, Blue, Pink, Lilac and White Crapes
Cashmere and Chintz Shawls from 4-4 to 8-4
Imitation and Rich Mosair Do.
Scarlet, Blue and Flag Bandanah Handk'fs
Real and Mock Madrass Do.
Fancy Pocket and Children's Do.
Mens and Womens Worsted & Cotton Hosiery
Mens assorted Lamb's Wool Hose and 1-2 Hose
Ladies Silk, York Tann'd and Kid Gloves
Gentlemens best Beaver, Silk and Kid Do.
Do. Buckskin and Woolen Do.
Ladies extra long Kid Gloves
Italian and English Sewing Silk and Twist
Patent and Common Suspenders
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Hat Covers
Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Whips
Fine and Common Plaids Stripes & Chambrays
4-4 and 3-4 Cotton Checks and Domestic Shirtings
Bed Ticking and Domestic Ginghams
Real Tortoise Shell and Common back & side Combs
Best English Cotton Balls & Nuns Thread
Black & coloured Galloons and Bindings
Edged and Plain Satten and Mantua Ribbands
Black and White Silk and Cotton Laces
Ladies Black and White Feathers
Silk and Cotton Cords and embroidered Trimmings
White and coloured Fringes, &c
With a variety of other fancy articles
Ladies Morocco, Kid and Leather Shoes
Mens and boys fine and coarse Do.
Misses and Childrens Shoes and Bootees.

Hardware.

A general assortment of HARDWARE.

Queensware.

Gold, Silver and Steel Luster Ware
Plates, Cups and Saucers and Tea Pots
Tureens, Sallads, and large and small Dishes
Bowls, Pitchers, Creams, Sugars, &c.

Groceries.

10 Barrels 1st and 2d quality Coffee
No. 1 and 3 Chocolate, 1 cask Spanish Whiting
A few barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar, in Coffee
Cavendish Tobacco and Powder by the Keg
Refined Salt Petre, Virdigrise and Camphor, and other Groceries, &c.

The above, with a variety of other Merchandize, are offered WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at a small advance for CASH or Country Produce

ABNER BARKER,
JOHN D. DAVIS.

Nov. 9, 1815. tfq'15

FRESH GOODS.

ROBERT [illegible],

HAS just received and is now opening at his Store, corner of Diamond & Market Street, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, and Hardware.

Purchased since the late fall of Goods and will be sold unusually low.

Messrs. Bosler & Co.

Have just received from LEE'S PATENT *and* FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, *New-York,*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING

GENUINE MEDICINES.

Dr HAMILTON'S
Grand Restorative.

Prepared (only) by H. Lee, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

The proprietor of HAMILTON'S RESTORATIVE DROPS confidently recommends it as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent Cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of Spirits	Melancholy
Loss of Appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of Blood	Pains in the Limbs
Hysterical Affections	Relaxations, &c
Inward Weaknesses	

This Medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects—and which, acting as a temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produces greater evils than those which they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this medicine is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without stimulating, too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and general habits, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all commendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment thereon.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease have brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair.

The Grand Restorative is prepared in Pills, as well as in fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for Rheumatisms, Gout, Palsy, Sprains and Bruises, White Swellings, old Strains and Relaxations, Numbness and Weaknesses of the Neck, Pains of the Side, Headache, Swelled Faces, Frozen Limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents Chilblains or Chopped Hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable thro'out Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Celebrated for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, and approaching consumptions, and a certain remedy for the whooping cough.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

ITCH CURED.
LEE'S OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

LEE'S
INFALLIBLE
AGUE & FEVER DROPS.
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

HAHN'S
True & Genuine German Corn Plaister.

NOTE. The above GENUINE MEDICINES are prepared (only) by H. LEE, (widow of *Richard Lee*, deceased) No. 56, Maiden Lane, New York, and

SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY,

BOSLER & CO.

Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Druggists and Country Storekeepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.*

February 17, 1816. tf

CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most diseases of the breast and lungs.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will prove, that it restores the determination of the fluid to the surface of the body—brings on the common healthful perspiration—that it dislodges and evacuates the tough phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weak vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of disorder, the symptoms are of course eradically and permanently conquered; the revolting of common medicines, which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The ELIXIR is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

TO H. LEE.

Being desirous to make public, for the use of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. [illegible] I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received by a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed, with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and *I found relief before I had taken half of it.* I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr
No. 11, Budd Street, Philadelphia

The public are respectfully informed, that the above MEDICINE is prepared (only) by the SOLE PROPRIETOR, H. LEE, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York, and sold, wholesale and retail, by

BOSLER & CO.
Front Street, Pittsburgh.

Where may be seen an extensive list of certificates from some of the most respectable citizens in the United States.

February 16, 1816

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY

H. DUREE,

In Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, opposite R. Patterson's Book Store, the following

Valuable Publications, viz.

BRITISH CLASSICKS, in various elegant bindings, also in Boards—Shakspeare's Works—Rollin's Ancient History, new edition—Plutarch's Lives—Josephus—History of England, Bissett's continuation—Robertson's Works—British Eloquence—Grattan's Speeches—Woodfall's Junius—Edwards' West Indies—Gillie's History of Ancient Greece—Du Val's Ancient Geography—Carr's Ireland—Telemachus—Beauties of Shakspeare—Clarke's Travels—Cowper's Poems—Hoad and Odell's Survey—Young's Night Thoughts—Pope's Poetical Works—Chesterfield's Letters—Lyric Poems—Farmers Assistant—Forsythe on Fruit Trees—Domestic Medicine—and a valuable collection of Miscellaneous Works, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1816 6t

JENNINGS
Patent Steam Bath.

ANY person desirous to be informed upon this highly interesting subject, may see a copy of a number of letters and certificates from Citizens and Physicians of the first distinction, setting forth the great value of this simple, delightful and highly useful medicinal agent. No man, having charge of a family, ought to be without one constantly in his house.

FOR SALE, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood Street,*

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A VERY EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1816. tf

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT of GROUND, the corner of First and Smithfield Streets, being 30 feet on Smithfield and 60 feet on First Streets, with the Houses thereon.

A LOT of GROUND, adjoining the above, 25 feet front on Smithfield Street, by 60 deep.

A LOT of GROUND adjoining, of the same dimensions.

A LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Smithfield Street and Diamond Alley, 25 feet front by 90 feet deep, to a 10 feet alley, with the privilege of said alley.

A LOT of GROUND, adjoining the last, same dimensions.

The above will be sold on liberal terms, building materials or work will be received in payment.

To Let on Lease forever.

A LOT of GROUND in Wood Street, next to the corner of Third Street, where the late Fire was, 21 feet front on Wood Street by 120 feet deep. Apply to

JOHN THAW.

Pittsburgh, November

A Valuable Piece of Land,
FOR SALE,

CONTAINING about FIVE ACRES, situated on Squirrel Hill, about four miles and an half from Pittsburgh, in Pitt Township, adjoining lands of David Irwin and James Fleming. On the premises are an excellent Dwelling House, Stable, Spring House, with a never failing Spring, amply sufficient for a Distillery or Tanyard, also an Orchard of about 20 Apple Trees of choice fruit. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

BARNY M'GINTY.

February 10, 1816.